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GEOGRAPHY AND ARCHÆOLOGY OF PERU.*—While in England recently, Mr. Squier was induced by his friends to reprint in pamphlet form the paper which he read before the American Geographical Society in February last. We gave an abstract of that portion of the lecture which related to the Archæology of Peru in the *NATURALIST* for September; but the present pamphlet contains much interesting and important information relating to the geography of the great Titicaca basin to which we did not allude in our former notice, and will well repay reading by all interested in this great centre of a prehistoric nation.

NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANY.

ZOOLOGY.

MORPHOLOGY AND ANCESTRY OF THE KING CRABS.—In a communication to the Boston Society of Natural History, Oct. 17, 1870, Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr. stated that a study of the embryology of *Limulus*, as well as its anatomy, led him to consider, as several authors had done, from Savigny and Van der Hoeven down to the present time, the anterior division of the body as a cephalothorax, the posterior division being the abdomen. Latreille, Milne-Edwards, and more recently Mr. Henry Woodward, † the distinguished palæontologist, have regarded the anterior division of the body as the head, and the posterior division as embracing the thorax and abdomen, the last three segments in Mr. Woodward's opinion, including the telson, representing the abdomen. Against this view he thought could be brought the embryological facts already stated at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Troy. He there stated that the germ first started as a *Nauplius* and that just previous to moulting a *Nauplius*-skin in the egg, the abdomen was differentiated from the cephalothorax. In this latter region (composed of six segments) are contained not only the eyes, simple and compound, but all the ambulatory appendages, which surround the mouth and are true maxillipeds, no antennæ or thoracic appendages being developed. This region contains the stomach and a considerable portion of the intestine, and the liver, which opens into the intestine near the middle of the cephalothorax, sending but a single pair of biliary tubes into the abdomen. The anterior half of the dorsal vessel, with two pairs of arteries and two pairs of valvular openings, is situated in the cephalothorax.

* *Observations on the Geography and Archæology of Peru.* By E. G. Squier, M.A., F.S.A. etc. 8vo. pamph. London. Trübner & Co., 1870. (Price 25 cents. Address Naturalists, Agency.)

† *On some Points in the Structure of the Xiphosura.* Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London for Feb. 1867.